Amendments to the Specification

At the indicated page and line number, please replace the existing paragraphs with the following paragraphs:

(Page 4, lines 9 through 19)

Especially preferred inverted repeat sequences are the 19 bp "Mosaic Ends" of the EZ::TN TM system of Epicentre, as used in the Example and labelled "OE-L" and "OE-R" in Fig. 1, having the sequence:

5'-CTGTC TCTTA TACAC ATCT-3' (SEQ ID NO: 1)

3'-GACAG AGAAT ATGTG TAGA-5' (SEQ ID NO: 2)

These specific inverted repeat sequences are recognised by the well-known and well-characterised hyperactive mutant Tn5 transposase for high frequency transposition. This mutant transposase is commercially available (e.g. from Epicentre, as EZ::TN ™ transposase).

(Page 5, lines 14 through 27)

Generally preferred inverted repeat sequences are, or are derived from, the OE and/or IE inverted repeat sequences of the transposon Tn5 (from which the EZ::TN ™ Mosaic Ends are themselves derived). The OE sequence is 5'-CTGAC TCTTA TACAC AAGT (SEQ ID NO: 3); the IE sequence is 5'-CTGTC TCTTG ATCAG ATCTT GATC (SEQ ID NO: 4). Tn5 has the most random insertion pattern of known transposons. This property is shared by the EZ::TN TM Mosaic Ends. Such inverted repeats will generally be used with native Tn5 transposase (though this is not suitable for in vitro transposition) or, preferably, the commercially available hyperactive mutant Tn5 transposase (e.g. of Epicentre), which is suitable for in vitro use. The mutant Tn5 transposase capable of recognising both the Mosaic Ends and the wild-type Tn5 inverted repeat sequences.

(Page 8, lines 5 through 15)

Preferably the origin of transfer is an *oriT* which can be

mobilised by the helper plasmids pUZ8002 and pUB307, such as an *oriT* from an IncP-group plasmid, such as RP4 (also designated RP1/RK2; Pansegrau *et al.*, 1994), preferably having the nucleic acid sequence:

CCGGGCAGGA TAGGTGAAGT AGGCCCACCC GCGAGCGGGT GTTCCTTCTT
CACTGTCCCT TATTCGCACC TGGCGGTGCT CAACGGGAAT CCTGCTCTGC
GAGGCTGGC (SEQ ID NO: 5),

or a variant thereof having origin of transfer function. However, the use of any other suitable origin of transfer is also contemplated.

(Page 15, lines 15 through 23)
Embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figures 1A and 1B show the sequence of transposon Tn*5062* (SEQ ID NO: 13), a nucleic acid construct according to the first aspect of the invention, along with the location of various components;

Figure 2 shows the construction strategy for Tn*5062*.

At page 22, line 19, please replace Table 1 with the following table:

Table 1 Oligonucleotides

Oligo	Sequence
VC1	GATCTGAATTCGGATCCTAATTAATTAATCTAGAAAGGAGGTGATCA (SEQ ID NO: 6)
VC2	TATGATCACCTCCTTTCTAGATTAATTAATTAGGATCCGAATTCA (SEQ ID NO: 7)

VC3	TATGGACGGAGCTCGGCCGCTTAAGGTACCGAATTCC (SEQ ID NO: 8)
VC4	TCGAGGAATTCGGTACCTTAAGCGGCCGAGCTCCGTCCA (SEQ ID NO: 9)
EZR1	ATGCGCTCCATCAAGAAGAG (SEQ ID NO: 10)